

## BIG FALL IN PIANOS

Over One Hundred and Twenty-five Must Be Sold.

The Large and Elegant Stock of the Mezerott Music Co. to Be Dumped on the Market

AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST

Alterations to Be Made in Metzger Building the Reason, and Contractors Must Have the Room by June 1.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY

To those who may be interested in the purchase of either a piano or an organ we have an extraordinary proposition to make: A proposition that we are sure has never been made to the people of this community heretofore, and may never be made again.

It is absolutely necessary for us to remodel the whole front of our building, so that we may have ample room to show a large and well-selected stock. We are cramped and crowded at present, our warehouse is too small and the E street entrance to our theater is too large, and we shall remodel the whole front.

It is a well-known fact that the giddy and arising from back and forth is the worst enemy to highly polished pianos or furniture, and it is quite necessary for us to either hire another room and remove this stock, which would be quite expensive, or close it all out by June 1. We have decided on the latter. We concluded to inaugurate a sale offering every piano and organ in the house at actual factory cost, and very many at about one-half the cost to produce them at the factory—and on easy payments, if desired.

This is a time of unusual offerings in the sale of all kinds of merchandise, but never in the history of this or any other community has an opportunity like this presented itself, whereby private parties could purchase pianos and organs on easy payments for less money than dealers can buy them for cash.

This stock consists of the very best pianos and organs that money and brains can produce, such as "New Scale Kimball" pianos, which are standard the world over; "Hammond" pianos, high grade and first-class; "Gibson" and "Kroeger" pianos; "Kranich" and "Eck" pianos; "Harrington," "Everett," "Watney," "Dime" and other high-grade pianos.

Beginning Monday, the 17th, and continuing until May 28, and no longer, we will offer every instrument in the house at actual factory cost, and many for less, and the prices are so low that you will find it for the cost of selling, and the retail profit is deducted from articles of this character. It almost cuts the regular retail price in two. Every piano and organ in the house will be marked in plain factory cost figures. No more will be asked, no less accepted, so that a child can purchase just as well as the shrewdest.

We cannot quote prices on many of the instruments here, but as an example we offer brand-new pianos, with all modern improvements, for \$118, \$137, \$148, \$163 to \$178. These pianos are sold everywhere at \$275 to \$350 in the regular retail way. We offer the highest grade of cabinet grand pianos, full size and scale, for \$207, \$223 to \$248, and all the rest at correspondingly low figures. Little-used upright pianos for \$65, \$85 to \$125; \$10 cash, \$5 per month, buys them.

Square pianos in good condition, at almost your own price and terms; \$75 to \$100 organs for \$25, \$36 to \$63. The terms of this sale will be as follows: New pianos, \$25 cash down, and \$7 to \$10 per month on the balance; will ship anywhere to responsible parties on these terms.

New organs \$5 cash, \$3 to \$5 per month on the balance. A five-year factory guarantee will be given with every new piano or organ, and every instrument must be satisfactory to the purchaser.

Remember the place, No. 1110 F street, next door to Columbia, Washington, D. C., from Monday the 17th to May the 28th and no longer.

Come early Monday to secure good choice. Store open evenings during sale. Metzger Music Co.

Wise and Able.

It is a wise child that keeps its face straight while watching its father trying to learn to ride a bicycle.—Sketch.

Planked Shad at Marshall Hall.

You can live without love; what is passion but pain? But where is the man who can live without dining?

And the man who has never enjoyed the never-to-be-forgotten luxury of a planked shad dinner at Marshall Hall can hardly be said to have lived at all.

Today when the stately Macalester swings out from her dock into the broad Potomac she will carry a happy planked shad dinner crowd of mortals who live in anticipation of the glorious fish feast before them.

Schroeder's excellent band and orchestra will play both on the boat and at the grounds during the day and evening.

Just at this season the lovely lawns at Marshall Hall are looking their greenest in their perfect verdure. Visitors are charmed with the beauty of the river side, the scenery at the hall, and the universal contentment of the attendants and management.

## OUR Garden Hose

will give you long wear and much fresh grass. 25 feet good quality, with couplings and patent nozzle. \$1.40

Of course we have other grades, and will cut 20 ft., 25 ft. or 30 ft. of either.

MOODMAN, 616 12th St. 1204 G St.

The New York Broker Will Get Here This Evening.

ALL IDEA OF PARDON GIVEN UP

He Will Have a Comfortable Double Cell and Be Permitted to Send Out for His Meals—Otherwise He Will Be Treated Just Like Other Prisoners.

Elverson R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar trust witness, is expected to arrive in the city today, and will tomorrow begin to serve his sentence of thirty days in the District Jail.

Chapman is a member of the firm of Moore & Schley, brokers, of New York city.

He was convicted January 18, 1896, in the District criminal court of refusing to answer certain questions asked him by the Senate sugar trust investigating committee, and sentenced by Judge Cole to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned one month in the District Jail.

Mr. Chapman will surrender himself to Marshal Wilson immediately upon his arrival. It is expected, however, that he will go to jail before 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

According to the statement of Attorney General McKenna, District Attorney Davis and Mr. Porter, the President's secretary, no application for a pardon has been filed, and no new step in the case taken. Nevertheless, it is the general opinion that some influence will interfere, either to prevent the execution of the sentence altogether, or to make its application nominal and brief.

His counsel, ex-Senator Edmunds and Judge Wilson, are apparently doing nothing to save their client. Judge Wilson has paid several visits to the White House during the past week, but just what has occurred between himself and the President is not known. It is believed that upon Chapman's fate hangs that of Havemeyer and Searies, president and secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, who were indicted for the same offense. Both of the latter-named men were large contributors to the campaign fund that helped to elect Mr. McKinley President. It is argued for this reason that the Chief Magistrate will not allow them to suffer the ignominy of going to prison, and will eventually pardon Chapman.

District Attorney Davis declares that President Havemeyer will be assigned for trial tomorrow, and that the case of Searies and the others will follow in due order.

Senator Allen's resolution, providing that Chapman shall appear at the bar of the Senate and purge himself of contempt has come to the Judiciary Committee, which is to report to the Senate tomorrow. Then, again the broker refuses positively to apologize to the Senate for refusing to answer the questions propounded to him by the Senate committee, claiming that he is doing so acting solely on the advice of counsel, and meant no disrespect to that august body.

It is said that Chapman has given up all hope of pardon, and has telegraphed his attorney that all efforts in his behalf must stop. Judge Wilson, however, is maintaining a reticence in regard to the matter, and refuses to confirm the statement that his client has given up the fight.

Mr. John McCarty, of the firm of Corson & McCarty, the agents in Washington for Mr. Chapman's firm, stated to the Times reporter last night that the New York broker would certainly arrive here in time to begin his sentence tomorrow.

In case Chapman's attorneys fail to secure a pardon, the only mitigation for his term that now seems probable is the "good behavior" remission of his term. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior, while incarcerated, and if not soon pardoned will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned at thirty days.

Mr. Chapman, although a millionaire, will be treated at the prison like any other prisoner. Warden Leonard stated that he will be assigned to a double cell in the southeast of the jail. He will not be permitted to leave the prison until he shall have served his sentence. Mr. Chapman, however, will be allowed to receive his friends on such occasions as the warden may designate.

He will also be given the privilege of having his meals furnished by a caterer, and will, therefore, escape the penalty of having to subsist on prison fare.

As Mr. Chapman is somewhat of an epicure it is thought that he will gladly avail himself of this privilege. With these exceptions, however, he will receive the same treatment as that meted out to other prisoners.

Advices received here yesterday afternoon are to the effect that Mr. Chapman will arrive here this evening on the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is said that the lock-step leaves an indelible mark on its victim; that a man who has once done time and joined in the mournful pleasures of the recreation of the lock-step can always be distinguished by something in his walk in after years. No matter how much he may live, or what changes may come to him, it is peculiarly fortunate, therefore, for Broker Elverson R. Chapman, that the lock-step has been abolished at the District Jail. The prisoners have their daily exercise for half an hour, marching up and down the glaring black and white corridors, past the prison cells, one after the other, but they are not obliged to walk lock-step, or to put their hands on each other's shoulders.

In conversations with Warden Leonard and Deputy Warden Russ, and others of the jail officers yesterday, a reporter for the Times learned this interesting circumstance and many others which bear a bearing on the sentence which Broker Chapman is to begin tomorrow—perhaps, and to continue thirty days—perhaps. One of these is that Mr. Chapman will unquestionably have certain small privileges allowed always to prisoners of a certain grade, such, for instance, as those who have been guilty of no moral delinquencies. It is probable that Mr. Chapman may not have to take his daily walk with the nondescript gang of black and white criminals who fill the wing of the jail. There are one or two one-legged men in the jail, also, who do not take their walk in the middle of the day with the rest of the prisoners.

Mr. Chapman will be spared the horrors of the bath. If a prisoner is clean when he enters this establishment down on the banks of the Eastern Branch, he is always treated as such, and such a bath would do him more harm than good. It is a double cell that the recalcitrant Senator investigation witness will occupy, twice the size of the ordinary cell. As others may who can afford it, he will be allowed to forego the jail fare, having a cuisine of his own sent in from some outside source. It is probable also that the linen and other paraphernalia of his bed will be sent in from outside. Then, too, he may be allowed some liberty as to his hours of arising and retiring.

The cell that has been picked out for Mr. Chapman is No. 34, south wing, first floor. It is the apartment that was occupied two years ago by Tom Taylor, the South Washington gentleman who is now serving a life sentence for murdering his wife. Further back in its history this cell was occupied by, and, in fact, as the keeper who showed the Times reporter to the cell said, it is reserved almost entirely for murderers and other noted criminals. No. 34 is 8x10 feet. It is furnished with an iron cot, painted red, eighteen inches wide and six feet long, a plain table, and a chair. It is introduced in No. 34 for the possible books and papers that Mr. Chapman may have with him as the companions of his retirement. There is a barred window looking out through a court, and another barred window, on the other side, toward the west of the building, toward the city. The apartment is now undergoing, with the others on its tier, the regular spring renovation. Its floors have been painted a dark brown, its walls livid white, its book shelves a slate blue. The only touch of color in this cell is the bright red of the cot. The bars of the window are an inch thick and it will be absolutely impossible for Mr. Chapman to break through in this direction. If he obtains his liberty it will unquestionably be through the door. The daily routine of his life makes a man get up at 6, in the morning, have breakfast at 7, receive special visitors in the central hall from 10 to 2, have dinner at 6, and retire at 9. The man generally desires to retire early at the jail, especially if he keeps well. There is no electric light, or even gas, in the cells. The only light is from a small gas lamp, which is kept at a low flame, and the only heat is from a small stove, which is kept at a low flame, and the only heat is from a small stove, which is kept at a low flame.

Mr. Chapman's special privileges are that all efforts in his behalf must stop. Judge Wilson, however, is maintaining a reticence in regard to the matter, and refuses to confirm the statement that his client has given up the fight.

Mr. John McCarty, of the firm of Corson & McCarty, the agents in Washington for Mr. Chapman's firm, stated to the Times reporter last night that the New York broker would certainly arrive here in time to begin his sentence tomorrow.

In case Chapman's attorneys fail to secure a pardon, the only mitigation for his term that now seems probable is the "good behavior" remission of his term. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior, while incarcerated, and if not soon pardoned will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned at thirty days.

## \$5 a Month

Dr. Walker

Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, or Indolence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Sleeplessness, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Glomulosis, Headache, Irritability, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Painful Stomach, etc., treated with success, safely, privately, and permanently.

Blood and Skin Diseases. All forms, affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin, and Bones, Boils, Eruptions, Acne, Eczema, Ointment, Itch, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, treated by means of safe, time-tried remedies.

Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Painful, Difficult, Too Frequent, Milky, or Bloody Urine positively cured.

Dr. Walker is in attendance PERSONALLY and can be consulted FREE.

Daily office hours, 10 to 5 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Mr. Chapman is No. 34, south wing, first floor. It is the apartment that was occupied two years ago by Tom Taylor, the South Washington gentleman who is now serving a life sentence for murdering his wife. Further back in its history this cell was occupied by, and, in fact, as the keeper who showed the Times reporter to the cell said, it is reserved almost entirely for murderers and other noted criminals. No. 34 is 8x10 feet. It is furnished with an iron cot, painted red, eighteen inches wide and six feet long, a plain table, and a chair. It is introduced in No. 34 for the possible books and papers that Mr. Chapman may have with him as the companions of his retirement. There is a barred window looking out through a court, and another barred window, on the other side, toward the west of the building, toward the city. The apartment is now undergoing, with the others on its tier, the regular spring renovation. Its floors have been painted a dark brown, its walls livid white, its book shelves a slate blue. The only touch of color in this cell is the bright red of the cot. The bars of the window are an inch thick and it will be absolutely impossible for Mr. Chapman to break through in this direction. If he obtains his liberty it will unquestionably be through the door. The daily routine of his life makes a man get up at 6, in the morning, have breakfast at 7, receive special visitors in the central hall from 10 to 2, have dinner at 6, and retire at 9. The man generally desires to retire early at the jail, especially if he keeps well. There is no electric light, or even gas, in the cells. The only light is from a small gas lamp, which is kept at a low flame, and the only heat is from a small stove, which is kept at a low flame.

Mr. Chapman's special privileges are that all efforts in his behalf must stop. Judge Wilson, however, is maintaining a reticence in regard to the matter, and refuses to confirm the statement that his client has given up the fight.

Mr. John McCarty, of the firm of Corson & McCarty, the agents in Washington for Mr. Chapman's firm, stated to the Times reporter last night that the New York broker would certainly arrive here in time to begin his sentence tomorrow.

In case Chapman's attorneys fail to secure a pardon, the only mitigation for his term that now seems probable is the "good behavior" remission of his term. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior, while incarcerated, and if not soon pardoned will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned at thirty days.

Mr. Chapman, although a millionaire, will be treated at the prison like any other prisoner. Warden Leonard stated that he will be assigned to a double cell in the southeast of the jail. He will not be permitted to leave the prison until he shall have served his sentence. Mr. Chapman, however, will be allowed to receive his friends on such occasions as the warden may designate.

He will also be given the privilege of having his meals furnished by a caterer, and will, therefore, escape the penalty of having to subsist on prison fare.

As Mr. Chapman is somewhat of an epicure it is thought that he will gladly avail himself of this privilege. With these exceptions, however, he will receive the same treatment as that meted out to other prisoners.

Advices received here yesterday afternoon are to the effect that Mr. Chapman will arrive here this evening on the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is said that the lock-step leaves an indelible mark on its victim; that a man who has once done time and joined in the mournful pleasures of the recreation of the lock-step can always be distinguished by something in his walk in after years. No matter how much he may live, or what changes may come to him, it is peculiarly fortunate, therefore, for Broker Elverson R. Chapman, that the lock-step has been abolished at the District Jail. The prisoners have their daily exercise for half an hour, marching up and down the glaring black and white corridors, past the prison cells, one after the other, but they are not obliged to walk lock-step, or to put their hands on each other's shoulders.

In conversations with Warden Leonard and Deputy Warden Russ, and others of the jail officers yesterday, a reporter for the Times learned this interesting circumstance and many others which bear a bearing on the sentence which Broker Chapman is to begin tomorrow—perhaps, and to continue thirty days—perhaps. One of these is that Mr. Chapman will unquestionably have certain small privileges allowed always to prisoners of a certain grade, such, for instance, as those who have been guilty of no moral delinquencies. It is probable that Mr. Chapman may not have to take his daily walk with the nondescript gang of black and white criminals who fill the wing of the jail. There are one or two one-legged men in the jail, also, who do not take their walk in the middle of the day with the rest of the prisoners.

Mr. Chapman will be spared the horrors of the bath. If a prisoner is clean when he enters this establishment down on the banks of the Eastern Branch, he is always treated as such, and such a bath would do him more harm than good. It is a double cell that the recalcitrant Senator investigation witness will occupy, twice the size of the ordinary cell. As others may who can afford it, he will be allowed to forego the jail fare, having a cuisine of his own sent in from some outside source. It is probable also that the linen and other paraphernalia of his bed will be sent in from outside. Then, too, he may be allowed some liberty as to his hours of arising and retiring.

The cell that has been picked out for Mr. Chapman is No. 34, south wing, first floor. It is the apartment that was occupied two years ago by Tom Taylor, the South Washington gentleman who is now serving a life sentence for murdering his wife. Further back in its history this cell was occupied by, and, in fact, as the keeper who showed the Times reporter to the cell said, it is reserved almost entirely for murderers and other noted criminals. No. 34 is 8x10 feet. It is furnished with an iron cot, painted red, eighteen inches wide and six feet long, a plain table, and a chair. It is introduced in No. 34 for the possible books and papers that Mr. Chapman may have with him as the companions of his retirement. There is a barred window looking out through a court, and another barred window, on the other side, toward the west of the building, toward the city. The apartment is now undergoing, with the others on its tier, the regular spring renovation. Its floors have been painted a dark brown, its walls livid white, its book shelves a slate blue. The only touch of color in this cell is the bright red of the cot. The bars of the window are an inch thick and it will be absolutely impossible for Mr. Chapman to break through in this direction. If he obtains his liberty it will unquestionably be through the door. The daily routine of his life makes a man get up at 6, in the morning, have breakfast at 7, receive special visitors in the central hall from 10 to 2, have dinner at 6, and retire at 9. The man generally desires to retire early at the jail, especially if he keeps well. There is no electric light, or even gas, in the cells. The only light is from a small gas lamp, which is kept at a low flame, and the only heat is from a small stove, which is kept at a low flame.

Mr. Chapman's special privileges are that all efforts in his behalf must stop. Judge Wilson, however, is maintaining a reticence in regard to the matter, and refuses to confirm the statement that his client has given up the fight.

Mr. John McCarty, of the firm of Corson & McCarty, the agents in Washington for Mr. Chapman's firm, stated to the Times reporter last night that the New York broker would certainly arrive here in time to begin his sentence tomorrow.

In case Chapman's attorneys fail to secure a pardon, the only mitigation for his term that now seems probable is the "good behavior" remission of his term. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior, while incarcerated, and if not soon pardoned will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned at thirty days.

Mr. Chapman, although a millionaire, will be treated at the prison like any other prisoner. Warden Leonard stated that he will be assigned to a double cell in the southeast of the jail. He will not be permitted to leave the prison until he shall have served his sentence. Mr. Chapman, however, will be allowed to receive his friends on such occasions as the warden may designate.

He will also be given the privilege of having his meals furnished by a caterer, and will, therefore, escape the penalty of having to subsist on prison fare.

As Mr. Chapman is somewhat of an epicure it is thought that he will gladly avail himself of this privilege. With these exceptions, however, he will receive the same treatment as that meted out to other prisoners.

Advices received here yesterday afternoon are to the effect that Mr. Chapman will arrive here this evening on the Congressional Limited over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is said that the lock-step leaves an indelible mark on its victim; that a man who has once done time and joined in the mournful pleasures of the recreation of the lock-step can always be distinguished by something in his walk in after years. No matter how much he may live, or what changes may come to him, it is peculiarly fortunate, therefore, for Broker Elverson R. Chapman, that the lock-step has been abolished at the District Jail. The prisoners have their daily exercise for half an hour, marching up and down the glaring black and white corridors, past the prison cells, one after the other, but they are not obliged to walk lock-step, or to put their hands on each other's shoulders.

In conversations with Warden Leonard and Deputy Warden Russ, and others of the jail officers yesterday, a reporter for the Times learned this interesting circumstance and many others which bear a bearing on the sentence which Broker Chapman is to begin tomorrow—perhaps, and to continue thirty days—perhaps. One of these is that Mr. Chapman will unquestionably have certain small privileges allowed always to prisoners of a certain grade, such, for instance, as those who have been guilty of no moral delinquencies. It is probable that Mr. Chapman may not have to take his daily walk with the nondescript gang of black and white criminals who fill the wing of the jail. There are one or two one-legged men in the jail, also, who do not take their walk in the middle of the day with the rest of the prisoners.

Mr. Chapman will be spared the horrors of the bath. If a prisoner is clean when he enters this establishment down on the banks of the Eastern Branch, he is always treated as such, and such a bath would do him more harm than good. It is a double cell that the recalcitrant Senator investigation witness will occupy, twice the size of the ordinary cell. As others may who can afford it, he will be allowed to forego the jail fare, having a cuisine of his own sent in from some outside source. It is probable also that the linen and other paraphernalia of his bed will be sent in from outside. Then, too, he may be allowed some liberty as to his hours of arising and retiring.

The cell that has been picked out for Mr. Chapman is No. 34, south wing, first floor. It is the apartment that was occupied two years ago by Tom Taylor, the South Washington gentleman who is now serving a life sentence for murdering his wife. Further back in its history this cell was occupied by, and, in fact, as the keeper who showed the Times reporter to the cell said, it is reserved almost entirely for murderers and other noted criminals. No. 34 is 8x10 feet. It is furnished with an iron cot, painted red, eighteen inches wide and six feet long, a plain table, and a chair. It is introduced in No. 34 for the possible books and papers that Mr. Chapman may have with him as the companions of his retirement. There is a barred window looking out through a court, and another barred window, on the other side, toward the west of the building, toward the city. The apartment is now undergoing, with the others on its tier, the regular spring renovation. Its floors have been painted a dark brown, its walls livid white, its book shelves a slate blue. The only touch of color in this cell is the bright red of the cot. The bars of the window are an inch thick and it will be absolutely impossible for Mr. Chapman to break through in this direction. If he obtains his liberty it will unquestionably be through the door. The daily routine of his life makes a man get up at 6, in the morning, have breakfast at 7, receive special visitors in the central hall from 10 to 2, have dinner at 6, and retire at 9. The man generally desires to retire early at the jail, especially if he keeps well. There is no electric light, or even gas, in the cells. The only light is from a small gas lamp, which is kept at a low flame, and the only heat is from a small stove, which is kept at a low flame.

Mr. Chapman's special privileges are that all efforts in his behalf must stop. Judge Wilson, however, is maintaining a reticence in regard to the matter, and refuses to confirm the statement that his client has given up the fight.

Mr. John McCarty, of the firm of Corson & McCarty, the agents in Washington for Mr. Chapman's firm, stated to the Times reporter last night that the New York broker would certainly arrive here in time to begin his sentence tomorrow.

## HOSTILITIES RENEWED

Electric Light Companies at War Over Park Contracts.

PRESIDENT THOMAS PROTESTS

Contract Awarded to the Potomac Electric Company, the Highest Bidder, to Supply Lights in City Parks—Rival Company Threatens an Injunction Against the Secretary of War.

The white-winged dove of peace that perched on the District building Friday, and the flag of truce planted by President A. A. Thomas between the conductors of his company and those of the Potomac Electric Power Company, in front of the Evans building, on New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, have been both thrust aside and the lights of again with more bitterness than ever.

The bone of contention this time is the decision of Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., to award the contract for lighting with thirty-two arc lights Lafayette Park, Lincoln, Judiciary, and Franklin Parks. Gen. Wilson's action in making the award was determined by the recommendation of Col. Bingham, in charge of public buildings and grounds, in the belief that under the existing law no other course could be pursued.

The bid of the Potomac Electric Power Company was \$25 cents a lamp per night, while the bid of the United States Electric Lighting Company was but .0274 cents per lamp per night. The conclusion to make the award to the highest bidder was arrived at from the fact that it is claimed that the United States Electric Lighting Company has no conduits leading to the parks. The Army engineers decided that under the provision contained in the act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, they have no power to grant permission for the introduction of additional conduits or overhead wires within any of the public parks, and that until "Congress shall provide a conduit system it shall be unlawful to lay conduits or erect overhead wires for electric lighting purposes in any park, street, avenue, highway, park or reservation except as hereafter specifically authorized by law."

The Potomac Electric Power Company has conduits within each of the parks. The United States Electric Lighting people claim that it is in direct contradiction of all established precedent for the officials of the War Department to accept the highest bid proposed when there is another for the same service giving equal and better facilities at a figure that is nearly one-third the price of the bid accepted, and they are determined that the action of Gen. Wilson shall be investigated with the most searching minutiae.

They contend that the act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year of 1897 has no application to what is now in the awarding of the contract for the lighting of the parks, and that the action of Gen. Wilson is a violation of the law.

Monday morning, he said, the representatives of the company, headed by himself, would wait upon Secretary Alger, and enter a vigorous protest against the approval of the contract with the Potomac Electric Lighting Company. The probabilities are that the United States Electric Lighting Company will carry the fight into the courts if Secretary Alger declines to hold up the contract.

Red Men to Receive. Idaho Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men, will give a public reception to Hon. Robert T. Daniel, Great Inebriate of the United States, on Tuesday, at 8 p. m., at Northeast Temple, corner Twelfth and D streets, north of the city. Several prominent members of the order from other reservations will be present, and it is the wish of the Great Inebriate to meet every Red Man in the city on that evening.

Dr. HEISER'S Static Electrical Machine Relieves Obstinate or Long-Standing Diseases and Invigorates the Entire Body.

It Cures Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, and All Muscular Pains.

The pains and aches disappear as if by magic.

CATARH AND DEAFNESS

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Female Troubles, Headaches, Colds, Coughs and All Throat, Lung and Blood Diseases Are Quickly and Permanently Cured By

Dr. Heiser's Homeopathic Remedies.

A separate cure for each disease. With them every one can become his own doctor. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1.00 per box.

Dr. Heiser is in PERSONAL attendance and can be CONSULTED FREE

\$5.00 A MONTH

Including all medicines, is the largest fee charged.

All Are Welcome.

Office Open Daily From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday From 2 to 5 p. m. Office, 1118 G Street n.w.

Electric Light Companies at War Over Park Contracts.

PRESIDENT THOMAS PROTESTS

Contract Awarded to the Potomac Electric Company, the Highest Bidder, to Supply Lights in City Parks—Rival Company Threatens an Injunction Against the Secretary of War.

The white-winged dove of peace that perched on the District building Friday, and the flag of truce planted by President A. A. Thomas between the conductors of his company and those of the Potomac Electric Power Company, in front of the Evans building, on New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, have been both thrust aside and the lights of again with more bitterness than ever.

The bone of contention this time is the decision of Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., to award the contract for lighting with thirty-two arc lights Lafayette Park, Lincoln, Judiciary, and Franklin Parks. Gen. Wilson's action in making the award was determined by the recommendation of Col. Bingham, in charge of public buildings and grounds, in the belief that under the existing law no other course could be pursued.

The bid of the Potomac Electric Power Company was \$25 cents a lamp per night, while the bid of the United States Electric Lighting Company was but .0274 cents per lamp per night. The conclusion to make the award to the highest bidder was arrived at from the fact that it is claimed that the United States Electric Lighting Company has no conduits leading to the parks. The Army engineers decided that under the provision contained in the act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, they have no power to grant permission for the introduction of additional conduits or overhead wires within any of the public parks, and that until "Congress shall provide a conduit system it shall be unlawful to lay conduits or erect overhead wires for electric lighting purposes in any park, street, avenue, highway, park or reservation except as hereafter specifically authorized by law."

The Potomac Electric Power Company has conduits within each of the parks. The United States Electric Lighting people claim that it is in direct contradiction of all established precedent for the officials of the War Department to accept the highest bid proposed when there is another for the same service giving equal and better facilities at a figure that is nearly one-third the price of the bid accepted, and they are determined that the action of Gen. Wilson shall be investigated with the most searching minutiae.

They contend that the act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year of 1897 has no application to what is now in the awarding of the contract for the lighting of the parks, and that the action of Gen. Wilson is a violation of the law.

Monday morning, he said, the representatives of the company, headed by himself, would wait upon Secretary Alger, and enter a vigorous protest against the approval of the contract with the Potomac Electric Lighting Company. The probabilities are that the United States Electric Lighting Company will carry the fight into the courts if Secretary Alger declines to hold up the contract.

Red Men to Receive. Idaho Tribe, No. 15, Improved Order of Red Men, will give a public reception to Hon. Robert T. Daniel, Great